1. MUKHANOVSKIY, D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sawmills - Accounting

7. Improve initial accounting at sawmills. Bukhg. uchet 12, No. 1, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

S/080/62/035/005/007/015
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Kaplan, G. Ye., ~~Mukhantseva, V. V.~~, Filatkin, A. P., Andrushkevich, K. A. and Dushechkina, A. I.

TITLE: Electrolysis of lithium sulphate solutions using a mercury cathode

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1962, 1043-1048

TEXT: The authors wished to determine the possibility of producing LiOH by the electrolysis of aq. Li_2SO_4. The process was conducted with a Pt anode, and a stream of Hg passing through the cell served as the cathode. The Hg/Li amalgam formed was collected and analyzed - the Li content was kept below 0.05%, and was generally $\leqslant$ 0.01%, to avoid the formation of a solid phase. The optimum conditions for the process were found to be: 200 - 300 g Li_2SO_4/l of electrolyte, cathode current density 1500 - 2000 amp/m^2 (the latter value gave a current efficiency of 99.9% with 300 g Li_2SO_4/l),

Card 1/2

S/080/62/035/005/007/015
D204/D307

Electrolysis of lithium ...

temperature 15 - 20°C, pH 3 - 6. Presence of Fe, Cr, Mn, Ca, Na, K and Al ions (separately) in the electrolyte at a concentration of 0.02 g/l, lowered the current efficiency η to 90 - 95%, while the same quantity of Mg decreased η to 47%. Simultaneous presence of the above impurities, in a total amount of 0.02 g/l, lowered η to 87%. Higher concentrations of these metals (0.2 - 0.4 g/l) gave current efficiencies of 62.0 - 43.0%. LiOH obtained from electrolytes containing the above ions contained only a trace of Na and K. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1961

Card 2/2

IBADOV, I.Yu.; MUKHARAMOV, A.A.

Abdominal syndrome in Schoenlein-Henoch disease. Pediatriia 39 no.2:13-15 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - direktor med.nauk I.K. Karayev) Andizhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach UzSSR U.A. Alimov) i Andizhanskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach U.A. Dzhalalov).
(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY)) (ABDOMEN--DISEASES)

MUKHARAMOV, A.Sh.

Use of Badamly mineral water in certain forms of tuberculosis.
Azerb.med.zhur. no.2:106-107 F '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Bakinskogo legochno-tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya im. Myasnikova (glavvrach V.Kh. Dzhanibekov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent A.B. Pirverdiyev).

(TUBERCULOSIS)
(MINERAL WATERS)

MUKHARAMOV, A.Sh.

Diagnosis of tuberculosis and its treatment with tuberculin. Med.sestra 18 no.10:37-39 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya, Baku.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (TUBERCULIN)

SHIKHIYEV, I.A.; ALIYEV, M.I.; SADYKHZADE, S.I.; SHCHEGOL', Sh.S.;
AKHUNDOVA, G.Yu.; KRASNOKUTSKIY, V.P.; GUSEYNOVA, M.A.;
MUKHARAMOVA, Kh.F.; KURBANALIYEVA, T.Kh.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.

Synthesis and use of silicon naphthenic acids in the production of butadiene-styrene rubber. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:65-68 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Naphthenic acids) (Silicon organic compounds)
(Rubber, Synthetic)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022010 S/0249/63/019/012/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Shikhiyev, I. A.; Aliyev, M. I.; Zeynalov, B. K.; Israyelyan, D. R.; Mukharamova, Kh. F.

TITLE: Synthesis of vinyl esters from commercial fractions of $C_5 - C_6$ fatty acids and acetylene

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady*, v. 19, no. 12, 1963, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl ester, C_5 fatty acid, C_6 fatty acid, activated carbon

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present investigation was to find an industrial application for the fatty acids of the $C_5 - C_6$ fraction obtained by direct oxidation of the paraffin hydrocarbons. A commercial fraction of fatty acids (boiling point of 180—200C) was reacted with acetylene, using activated AG carbon impregnated with salts of the same acids as catalyst. The equipment consisted of a reactor, a coil vaporizer, and five condensers, two of which were cooled with dry ice. The experiments were carried out at a acetylene:acid ratio of 9:1. The temperature of the catalyst was 245—250C, the temperature in the coil vaporizer for fatty acids was 220—225C, the rate

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022010

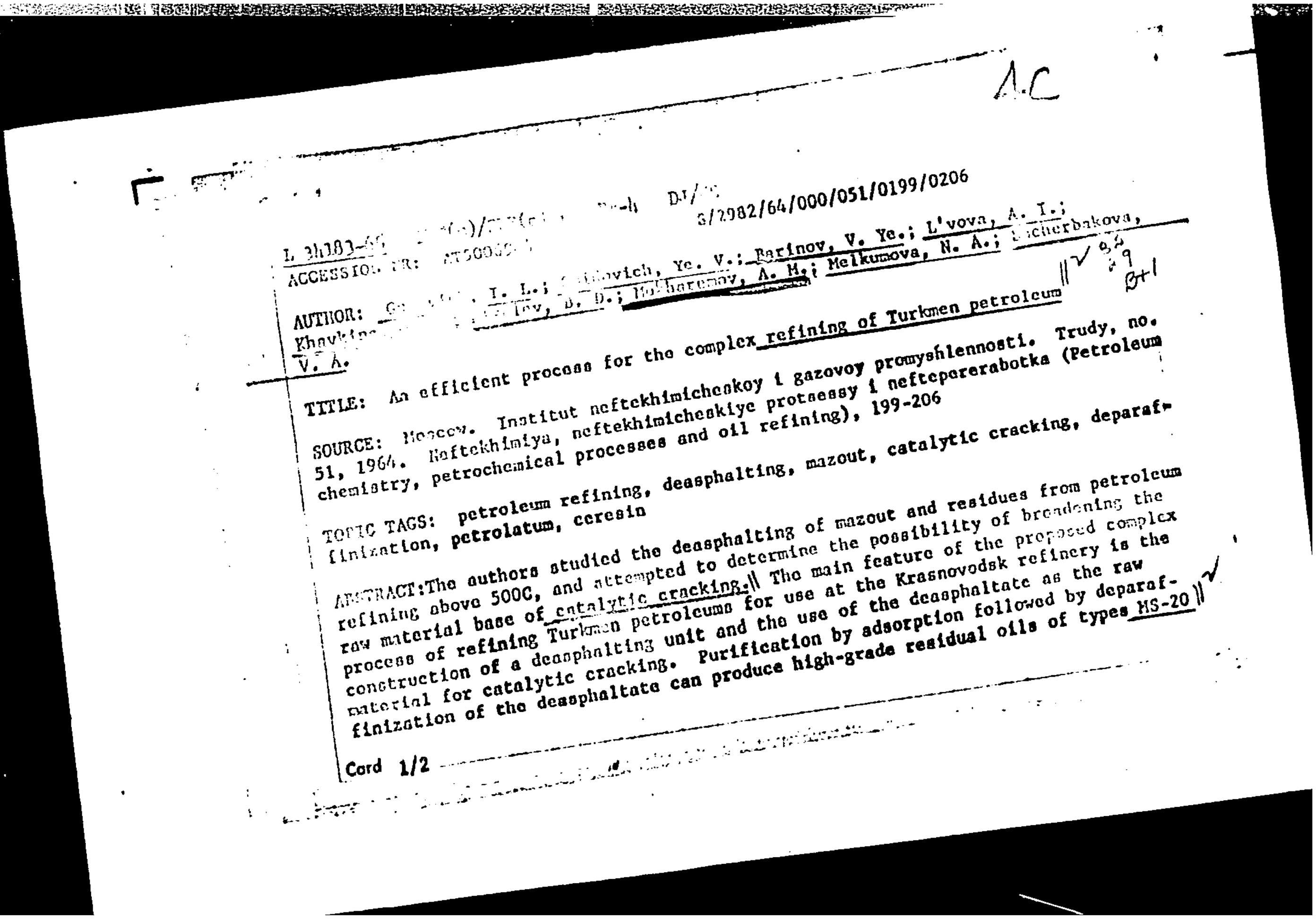
of fatty acid feed was 30 cm^3/hour, and the acetylene rate was 3.3—3.5 liter/min. The acetylene was mixed with the vapors of fatty acids before entering the reaction chamber. An 81% yield of the catalyzate was obtained, with the noncondensed vapors being discharged into the atmosphere. Five fractions were isolated from the catalyzate within a boiling range of 65—180C (75.9% were vinyl esters, the bromine number of which ranged from 125.7 to 84.44). The 135—155C fraction was the largest, representing a 31.3% yield on the basis of the fatty acids used in the reaction. It had a molecular weight of 131.4 and a bromine number of 112.3, as against a theoretical bromine number of 118.4 for vinyl ester. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Im. Yu. G. Mamedaliyeva INKhP

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63 ATD PRESS: 3045 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



A.C

L 34383-65 ...(a)/...(c) ... DI/...

ACCESSION NR: AT500... S/2982/64/000/051/0199/0206

AUTHOR: G..., I. L.; ...ilovich, Ye. V.; Barinov, V. Ye.; L'vova, A. I.; Khavkin..., ...lev, B. D.; Mukharemov, A. M.; Melkumova, N. A.; Shcherbakova, V. A.

B+1

TITLE: An efficient process for the complex refining of Turkmen petroleum

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 51, 1964. Neftekhimiya, neftekhimicheskiye protsessy i neftepererabotka (Petroleum chemistry, petrochemical processes and oil refining), 199-206

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, deasphalting, mazout, catalytic cracking, deparaffinization, petrolatum, ceresin

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the deasphalting of mazout and residues from petroleum refining above 500C, and attempted to determine the possibility of broadening the raw material base of catalytic cracking. The main feature of the proposed complex process of refining Turkmen petroleums for use at the Krasnovodsk refinery is the construction of a deasphalting unit and the use of the deasphaltate as the raw material for catalytic cracking. Purification by adsorption followed by deparaffinization of the deasphaltate can produce high-grade residual oils of types MS-20

Card 1/2

3

L 34183-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5006944

[illegible] MT-24 whose properties are equal to those of the same type of oils obtained [illegible] Azerbaijan petroleums. The adsorption purification and deparaffinization of distillates by methylethylketone - toluene mixtures can produce high-grade [illegible] r, industrial, and automobile motor oils. The use of petrolatum as a [illegible] material for the preparation of high-melting ceresins is highly recommended. A flow sheet of the proposed process is given. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 1 flow sheet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti, Moscow (Petrochemical and Gas Industry Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: FP
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	

Card 2/2

L 34184-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ
ACCESSION NR: AT5006946 S/2982/64/000/051/0258/0263

19
18
B+1

AUTHOR: Gurevich, I. L.; Mukharemov, A. M.; Kiselev, B. D.

TITLE: Preparation of transformer oil from crude processed at the Krasnovodskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Krasnovodsk petroleum refinery)

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 51, 1964. Neftekhimiya, neftekhimicheskiye protsessy i neftepererabotka (Petroleum chemistry, petrochemical processes and oil refining), 258-263

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refining, transformer oil, carbamide deparaffinization, pour point, deep cooling

ABSTRACT: Carbamide deparaffinization of the 300-390C fraction of the distillate of transformer oil obtained from a mixture of Turkmen petroleums processed at the Krasnovodsk refinery cannot produce transformer oil having a pour point below -42C. Introduction of a depressant is not fully satisfactory because the oil is insufficiently stable. Deep cooling of the transformer oil distillate (300-390C) by a methylethylketone - toluene mixture at -60C produces transformer oil which meets all the GOST requirements and is stable. As the temperature is raised, the

Card 1/2

L 34184-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006946

number of isomeric forms of paraffin hydrocarbons increases, causing a rise in the pour point of the deparaffinized fractions. When the temperature of the end of boiling of the transformer distillate is lowered from 390 to 370C, carbamide deparaffinization can produce a transformer oil meeting the GOST requirements without addition of a depressant. Deep cooling is recommended for use in the preparation of transformer oil from Turkmen petroleum. Orig. art. has: 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti, Moscow (Petrochemical and gas industry institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MUKHAREV, L.A.; PEREL'MAN, A.M.; ROGOVA, N.A.

Determining specific inductive capacitance of materials at high temperatures in the 3 cm. radio wave band. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:138-141 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Dielectric constant—Measurement)

S/109/63/008/003/021/027
D271/E308

AUTHOR: Mukharev, L. A.

TITLE: A waveguide method for measuring the permeability and permittivity tensor of ferrites

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 516-520

TEXT: A method is described which is based on the determination of the propagation constant in a rectangular waveguide in which a ferrite plate is placed. The equation of the propagation constant is derived assuming that a rectangular magnetized ferrite plate is placed parallel to the shorter side of the waveguide. Two equations are obtained for the complex components of the permeability tensor by placing the ferrite plate at the side, and an equation for the permittivity by placing the plate in the middle. They can therefore be calculated after the propagation constant has been measured. Approximate formulas are

Card 1/3

derived for very thin plates when the propagation constants differ little from those of a waveguide without any ferrite. A ring circuit, used for the measurement of the propagation constant, consists of a generator, directional coupler, waveguide section with the device under investigation, slotted line, and an attenuator whose output is directed back to the coupler. The attenuator is set so as to obtain standing waves in the slotted line in the absence of the ferrite. When the ferrite is in position, the minimum of the standing wave is shifted by Δx and the standing wave ratio is S. The propagation constant in the investigated sample is

$$\text{arc tg}\left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma_0 \mu} \text{tg } p\right) = \frac{\gamma l}{2}, \qquad (7)$$

where

$$p = \gamma_0\left(\Delta x + \frac{l}{2}\right) - j \text{ arc th } S .$$

A waveguide... S/109/63/008/003/021/027
D271/D308

The limits of validity of Eq. (7) are discussed. Approximate formulas are given for very long samples and for matched samples with tapered ends. The case of a magnetoanisotropic ferrite, in the absence of external field, is also analyzed. Measurement errors are calculated, and it is pointed out that the use of long, thin samples facilitates the simplification of calculations without substantially increasing the error. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1962 (initially)
July 20, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

ANGELOV, G.; DENEV, I.; STOIMENOV, Kr.; MUKHAREV, N.; BONEV, D.

Distribution of hydatigenous taeniasis and cysticercosis in northeastern Bulgaria. Izv khelmint lab BAN 9:91-96 '64.

ZAYTSEV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; MUKHAREVA, A.N.; POYARKOV, G.P.

[Memorable pages; from the history of the Taganrog metallurgical plant] Pamiatnye stranitsy; iz isorii Taganrogskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 155 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SOV/ 124-57-9-10694

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Babalyan, G. A., Mukharinskaya, I. A.

TITLE: The Displacement of One Liquid by Another From a Porous Medium (Vytesneniye iz poristoy sredy odnoy zhidkosti drugoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-t po dobyche nefti, 1955, Nr 2, pp 205-214

ABSTRACT: The experimental investigation dealt with the mutual displacement of two miscible liquids of similar viscosity (distilled water - alkaline water and vice versa) contained in a porous medium. The time required for the outflow of pure and mixed displaced liquids was determined for various rates of seepage flow. The effect of the "bound volume" of the displaced liquid on the process of displacement is analyzed.

L. V. Lyutin

Card 1/1

MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.; CHERNOMORDIKOV, M.Z.

Consolidation of jointly exploited formations of the Kirmaki series in the Bibi-Eybat field. Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.12:1-4 D '56. (MIRA 10:3)

(Bibi-Eybat—Oil fields)

SOV/132-59-5-4/17

3(8)

AUTHORS: Khanin, A.A. and Mukharinskaya, I.A.

TITLE: On the **Determination** of the Effective Specific Surface and of the Oil and Gas Saturation of Rocks

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 5, pp 13-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a graphic and analytic calculation for determining the effective specific surface and the oil and gas saturation of different rocks. The total specific surface is a sum of superficies of grains contained in one volumetric unit of a given rock. It can be calculated by the following formula:

$$S_c = C_o \cdot m_o \sqrt{\frac{m_o}{k_a}}$$

where S_o is the total specific surface expressed in sqcm/cucm; m_o is the total porosity; k_a - the absolute permeability expressed in darcy'es and C_o is an empirical coefficient,

Card 1/3

SOV/132-59-5-4/17

On the **Determination** of the Effective Specific Surface and of the Oil and Gas Saturation of Rocks

different for each kind of rock and found experimentally (see table 2). The effective specific surface is the total of surfaces of pore channels through which fluids penetrate and it is calculated by the following formula:

$$S_e = C^1 \cdot m_e \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{k_e}}$$

where S_e is the effective specific surface; k_e - the effective oil or gas impermeability; m_e - the effective porosity and C^1 is the empirical coefficient for the water-soaked rock (table 2). To find the values S_o and S_e the following formulae were used:

$$C_o = \frac{S_o^1}{m_o \sqrt{\frac{m_o}{ka}}} \quad \text{and} \quad C^1 = \frac{S_e^1}{m_e \sqrt{\frac{m_e}{k_e}}}$$

SOV/132-59-5-4/17

On the **Determination** of the Effective Specific Surface and of the Oil and Gas Saturation of Rocks

Taking (1) the C_o and C^1 values from table 2, the author found that S_o^1 is equal to 800 sqcm/cucm for medium-grained and 950 sqcm-cucm for finely grained sandstones and about 1750 sqcm/cucm for aleurites with the predominant fine aleuritic fraction. Correspondingly, the S_f^1 values for the same groups is about 500, 700 and 1,000 sqcm/cucm. The larger the difference (ΔS) between the total and the effective specific surfaces - the smaller is the effective porosity of a given rock. Thus the value ΔS is a factor characterizing the accumulating capacity of oil and gas bearing rocks. There are 2 tables 3 graphs and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIGaz (Khanin)
AzNII DN (Mukharinskaya)

Card 3/3

MARTIROSOVA, A.O.; MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.; MINZBERG, L.V.

Relationship between the gamma activity and the granulometric composition and specific surface of grains of arenaceous-silt of the producing formation. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.3(405):1-5 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Azerbaijan--Rocks, Sedimentary) (Gamma rays)

PROZOROVICH, E.A.; MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.; MOVSESYAN, S.G.; AZIZBEKOVA, A.Kh.
[deceased]

Petroleum contents of sand and silt cores from a producing formation.
Geol. nefti i gaza vol. 4, no. 4:52-56 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti.
(Boring—Analysis)

MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.; ZARITSKAYA, O.V.

Fractured reservoir rocks in the series of cuprous sandstones in the Shebelinka gas field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.16/24:104-117 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Shebelinka region--Gases in rocks)

ZARITSKAYA, O.V.; MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.

Reservoir properties of rocks in the Kartamyshevo series of the Shebelinka gas field in connection with the composition and types of their cements. Neftegaz, geol. i geofiz. no.4: 20-26 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza.

MOVSESYAN, S.G.; MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.

Effect of the disintegration of the structure of rocks on their residual water saturation. Neftepron. delo no.1:7-9 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti i Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza.

MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.

Dependences between the parameters characterizing the reservoir-rock properties of producing rocks; based on a study of the Shebelinka gas field. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.6:22-28 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza.

MUKHARINSKAYA, I.A.

Classes of reservoir rocks found in certain fields in the southwestern sector of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.20/28:224-227 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

MUKHARINSKAYA, L. S.

"Partizanskiye pesni Belorussii i ikh slagateli."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

MUKHARINSKAYA, V.S.; SARADZHISHVILI, P.M., red.; SARKISYAN, L.N., red.
~~Izd-va;~~ TODUA, A.R., tekhn. red.

[An unusual cerebrospinal fluid syndrome in some lesions of the system]O svoeobraznom likvornom sindrome pri nekotorykh porazheniiakh nervnoi sistemy. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1960. 61 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)

MUKHARINSKAYA, V.S.

Mechanism of Weichbrodt's reaction in the cerebrospinal fluid.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.4:469-472 Ap '62.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy nevrologii, Tbilisi. Submitted August 5, 1960.

V

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Toxicology,
Poisonous Plants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85301.

Author : Mukharlyamov, N. M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Functional State of the Pancreas in Trichodesmotoxicosis.

Orig Pub: Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 12, 39-40.

Abstract: Of 25 patients with trichodesmotoxicosis, the course of the disease was mild in 10, moderate in 14, and severe in 2 patients. Studies of patients in the fasting state showed an increased content of diastase in the duodenal juice; trypsin and diastase were found in the blood and urine in increased amounts in 7 patients; there was reduction of the content of these enzymes, and also of lip-

Card 1/2

MUKHARLYAMOV, N.M.

Investigation of thyroid gland function in hypertension by
means of radioactive iodine. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.10:24-27 O
'58.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent
A.K. Adylov) Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.
(THYROID GLAND) (HYPERTENSION) (IODINE--ISOTOPES)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Internal Secretion. Thyroid Gland.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26784

Author : Mukharlyamov, N.M.

Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute

Title : Utilization of Radioactive Iodine in Diagnosis of Diseases of Thyroid Gland.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-ta, 1958, 16, 142-149

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MUKHARLYAMOV, N. M., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Function of the Thyroid Gland During Certain Diseases of Internal Organs," Samarkand, 1959, 18 pp (Samarkand Medical Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov) (KL, 1-60, 126)

ADYLOV, A. K.; MUKHARLYAMOV, N. M. (Samarkand)

Functional examination of the thyroid gland by the radioindication method in some diseases of the internal organs. Med. rad. no.4:80-81 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(THYROID GLAND) (IODINE--ISOTOPES)

S/0000/63/000/000/0226/0229

ACCESSION NR: AT4042683

AUTHOR: Kakurin, L. I.; Katkovskiy, V. S.; Kozlov, A.N.; Mukharlyamov, N. M.

TITLE: Effect of hypokinesia on work capacity in man

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 226-229

TOPIC TAGS: hypokinesia, adynamia, work capacity, human energy expenditure, oxygen consumption

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine the effects of a prolonged limitation of motor activity on the physical work capability of man. Four healthy male adults, 21 to 24 years of age, were subjected to strict bed-rest for a period of twenty days. A strictly horizontal position was maintained even during meals. Physical work performed was measured at the beginning and after the completion of the experiment by having the subjects step up on a 25-cm step 100 times during a five-minute period. Oxygen consumption and certain other indices of respiratory functions were measured before, during, and after the bed-rest experiment.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042683

Results of the experiment showed that oxygen consumption (an index of energy expenditure) rose from an initial level of 3372 ml up to 4433 ml on the first day after the experiment. This represents an increase of 31.4%. Oxygen consumption reached initial levels only on the tenth day after the conclusion of the experiment. A twenty-day bedrest induces a significant deterioration of the physical work capacity of man, which, apparently, is related partly to hypodynamia and partly to the adaptation of the organism to the horizontal position of the body. The increase in the amount of energy required to perform work after bedrest imposes a significantly greater load on the cardiovascular and respiratory systems.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/0000/63/000/000/0368/0371

ACCESSION NR: AT4042705

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, A. L.; Akhrem-Akhremovich, R. M.; Kakurin, L. I.; Pushkar', Yu. T.; Mukharlyamov, N. M.; Georgiyevskiy, V. S.; Tokarev, Yu. N.; Senkevich, Yu. A.; Katkovskiy, B. S.; Kalinina, A. N.; Cherepakhin, M. A.; Chichkin, V. A.; Filosofov, V. K.; Shamrov, P. G.

TITLE: Effect of prolonged hypokinesia on blood circulation in man

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 368-371

TOPIC TAGS: isolation, prolonged isolation, isolation chamber, isolation effect, bioelectric activity

ABSTRACT: Four young men 22 to 24 were subjected to voluntary bedrest for a period of 20 days. Tests on pulse, arterial pressure, rate of blood flow, venous pressure, etc., were run before and after the completion of the experiment. These tests were performed at rest and after functional exercises (30 knee bends at the rate of one every 1.5 sec). During the period of bedrest, pulse frequency diminished on the average by 14 strokes per minute; the arterial pressure diminish-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR. AT4042705

ed by 11.2 mm of Hg. Stroke volume diminished on the average by 6 ml, while the minute rate of blood flow was reduced by 1.6 liters. After completion of the bed regime, pulse frequency rose by 18 to 34 strokes per minute, while systolic pressure and minute blood volume increased. Deep knee bends brought about characteristic increases in the pulse rate and changes in arterial pressure and phases of the cardiac cycle. The length of time required for these indices to return to normal increased from three minutes to seven minutes. It can be assumed that similar functional changes in the cardiovascular system will take place in man after his return to normal gravity following prolonged weightlessness.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

MUKHARLYAMOV, N.M.

Mechanism of respiration in patients with mitral defects. Sov. med. 27 no.8:10-16 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MUKHARLYAMOV, N.M. (Moskva)

Basic problems of cardiac insufficiency based on the materials of the Second All-Russian Congress of Physicians-Therapeutists, December 8 - 12, 1964. Kardiologiia 5 no.2:91-95 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

MUKHARLYAMOV, Yu.M.

Petroleum workers of India are fighting for trade-union unity.
Neftianik 1 no.7:35-36 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(India--Trade unions)

MUKHARLYAMOVA, F.G.

Effect of amirazine on the course of the paranoid form of schizophrenia with expressed elements of periodicity and circularity in the clinical picture and course. Vop.klin., patog. i lech. shiz. no.1:105-107 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel psikhozov pozdnego vozrasta (zav. - prof. S.G.Zhislin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KUZINA, A.I.; MUKHAROVA, L.S. Prinimali uchastiye: VLADIMIROVA, A.I.;
ARKATOVSKIY, P.A.; IL'INA, D.A.; SHTIN, V.M.

Natural tularemia foci in Kemerovo Province. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:43-47 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kemerovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

*

MUKHARRAMOVA, A. A.

"Unconditioned Vegetative Vascular and Vegatative Cutaneous Reflexes During Organic Diseases of the Spinal Cord." Cand Med Sci, Tashkent Medical Inst, Tashkent, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

MUKHARRAMOVA, A.A., assistent

Comparative characteristics of some methods for the treatment of syringomyelia. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.10:3-6 O '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. L.Ya. Shargorodskiy) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SYRINGOMYELIA)

1. MUKHARSHEV, V. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sugar Industry
7. Quality of textbooks on technology, Sakh. prom., 27, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; MUKHARSKAYA, L.A.

Analyzing the causes of the increased dielectric losses in commercial transformer oils. Khim.i tekh.topl. no.5:59-64 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk Azerb. SSR.
(Insulating oils--Electric properties)

SOV/112-57-9-18631

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 77 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dzhuvarly, Ch. M., Mukharskaya, L. A.

TITLE: Investigation of Causes of Higher Dielectric Losses in Commercial Transformer Oils (Issledovaniye prichin povyshennykh dielektricheskikh poter' tovarnykh transformatornykh masel)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t, 1956, Nr 9, pp 3-14

ABSTRACT: During recent years, the quality of transformer oil has deteriorated considerably: according to MTZ, the value of tgδ has increased from 0.2% (1949) to 1.3% (1954). The authors report causes of the tgδ increase investigated by them, and recommend ways to improve the oil electric characteristics. Washing oil twice with pure water results in a tgδ reduction down to 0.07-0.15%. The water-purified oil is more stable and less hygroscopic; tgδ of nonwashed oil kept in an open vessel increases 1.5 times over the first 24 hours. An absorption method of purifying, using gumbrine, reduces the dielectric loss still further (down to 1-1.5% at 70° C); however, the stability of oil

Card 1/2

MUKHARSKAYA, L.A.

Investigation of the thermal aging of transformer oils [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i khim. nauk no.5:131-141 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Insulating oils)

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; MUKHARSKAYA, L.A.

Studying the effect of the composition of initial products and of the refining method on the stability of insulating oils. Azerb.neft. khoz. 37 no.12:36-40 D '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Insulating oils)

MUKHARSKAYA, L.A., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Study of dielectric properties and the stability of ~~transformer-converter~~ transformer oils." Len, 1959. 15 pp with graphs (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Electrical Engineering Inst im V.I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)). 150 copies (KL,40-59, 104)

34

MUKHARSKAYA, L.A.; DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.

Studying the effect of H_2SO_4 purification and the fractional composition of the raw material on the dielectric properties of oils. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.5:101-106 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Insulating oils)

MUKHARSKAYA, L.A.

Method for measuring the tgd commercial insulating oils. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.6:45 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Insulating oils)

DZHUBARLY, Ch.M.; MUKHARSKAYA, L.A.

Effect of surface-active additives on the electrical properties of a system composed of transformer oil and sodium soaps of naphtenic acids. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.3:65-72 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Insulating oils) (Surface-active agents)

S/081/61/000/023/048/061
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Dzhuvarly, Ch. M., Kuliyev, R. Sh., Mukharskaya, L. A., Dreyzin, M. M., Chikareva, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of producing transformer oil by adsorption refining

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 450, abstract 23M88 (Azerb. neft. kh-vo, no. 3, 1961, 35 - 38)

TEXT: The oils were refined by means of adsorbants, using the method developed in the VNII NP. It consists in the continuous contacting of the descending layer of the adsorbant (aluminosilicate catalyst of fractional composition 0.25 - 0.5 mm) with the ascending flow of the transformer distillate diluted with a solvent (gasoline from Surakhany selected petroleum containing 5% aromatic hydrocarbons). Analysis, according to ГОСТ 982-56 (GOST 982-56), of the adsorption-refined and also of the acid-alkaline refined oils from Baku Buzovny, Neft'yanyye Kamni, Balakhany oil and Surakhany selected crudes, showed that adsorption refining (adsorbent/crude ratio = 1:1.5) gives greater stability than

Card 1/2

Investigation of the possibility...

S/081/61/000/023/048/061
B138/B101

the acid-alkaline method and makes possible the production of high grade oils from tarry crudes. Adsorption-refined oils have very good electrical properties: low $\tan\delta$ value and high electric strength. The replacement of the old acid-alkaline by the new adsorption method of refining transformer oils will mean that a greater supply of crude is available, the operating properties of the oils will be improved and the service period in the transformers will be extended. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/065/61/000/004/010/011
E194/E284

AUTHORS: Dzhuvarly, Ch. M. and Mukharskaya, L. A.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Stability of Transformer Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 4, pp. 64-67

TEXT: Previously the oxidation stability of transformer oil was determined by prolonged oxidation in beakers at a temperature of 105°C. This method is sensitive but lasts up to ten days and a quicker method was required for production purposes. An accelerated method which can give a result in one day uses as catalyst a steel ball of 12-14 mm diameter and a copper plate of 50 x 30 x 0.3 mm wrapped up into a cylinder. 500 ml of oil is oxidized at a temperature of 105°C in a beaker 74 mm diameter. After oxidation the oil is cooled to room temperature in a closed thermostat and determinations are made of acid number, dielectric loss angle and water soluble acid content. Results obtained by this test on transformer oil prepared in different ways from various crudes are quoted and it is concluded that the accelerated

Card 1/3

S/065/61/000/004/010/011
E194/E284

An Investigation of the Stability of Transformer Oils

method gives results comparable with those obtained by the long term method and is also in agreement with the ВТИ (VTI) method (Standard ГОСТ 981-55 (GOST 981-55)). Of course the method assesses the degree of ageing of the oils only in the initial stages of oxidation and does not characterize the later stages of ageing including sludge formation. The composition of the various oils studied was examined by the n - d - A method which is based on determining the refractive index, the density and the aniline point. This method was used to determine the aromatic ring content of various oils and it is concluded that one cause of the low stability of oils derived from Buzovny crude may be the high content of aromatic hydrocarbons. To determine their fractional composition the oils were subjected to vacuum distillation. The oils were split up into narrow fractions and the narrow fractions and mixtures of them were oxidized for eight days in open vessels at a temperature of 105°C. The oils were assessed according to the acid number, the content of water soluble acids and the reaction of aqueous extract after oxidation. Once again oils from

Card 2/3

S/065/61/000/004/010/011
E194/E284

An Investigation of the Stability of Transformer Oils

Buzovny crude are of less oxidation stability than those of Balakhany. They also differ in oxidation stability of the narrow fractions, all fractions of the Balakhany oil have aqueous extract of neutral reaction after oxidation, whilst the corresponding fractions of Buzovny oil have a high content of low molecular weight acid and for the higher fractions also have aqueous extract of acid reaction. Oxidation test results on different fractions of given feed stocks show that the stability is less in the fractions with higher boiling point. This is because of the high content of asphalt-resinous substances and of heavy aromatic hydrocarbons in the higher boiling fractions. The results demonstrate the possibility of improving the stability of the oils by reducing the top temperature of fractionation. In the case of Buzovny oils high stability is achieved by selecting fractions within the boiling range of 350-420°C. In order to obtain stable transformer oils the boiling range selected should depend on the crude. There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy in-t Azerb. SSR
(Power Engineering Institute Azerb. SSR)

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/013/040/054
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Dzhuvarli, Ch. M., Mukharska, L. A.

TITLE: Research on transformer oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 532, abstract 13Ж188 (Elektroenergiya, v. 12, no. 8, 1961, 3-7)

TEXT: The results of research into the electrical properties and stability of transformer oils (TO) produced from Baku petroleum are given in an article by members of the Energetich. in-t AN AzerbSSR (Power Engineering Institute AS AzSSR). This shows that the dielectric loss and electrical conductivities of freshly prepared TO, which have been refined by the action of acid and alkalis are governed by the sodium naphthenates remaining in the TO as a result of insufficient refining. The addition of bituminous substances and naphthenic acids reduce the coefficients of dielectric loss and electrical conductivities of Na-soap/TO systems through adsorption of colloidal particles in the soaps. The oxidability of TO is governed by the properties of the raw material and by particular features of the production technology adopted. When using bituminous oils, the present

Card 1/2

Research on transformer oils

S/081/62/000/013/040/054
B156/B101

method of alkali-acid refining ensures that the TO are stable only if the consumption of H_2SO_4 is high. The adsorption method of refining opens up prospects for improving the quality of the TO produced from bituminous petroleums. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

DZHUVARLY, Chingis Mekhtiyevich; IVANOV, Konstantin Ivanovich; KURLIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich; LIPSHTEYN, Rafail Aleksandrovich; MUKHARSKAYA, Leyli Adamovna; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Insulating oils] Elektroizoliatsionnye masla. [By] Ch.M. Dzhuvarly i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 274 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Insulating oils)

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M., akademik; MUKHARSKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
GOL'DSHTEYN, D.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSIPOV, L.N., kand.khim.nauk

[Transformer oils from sulfur-bearing petroleum. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.12:29-31 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. AN AzerbSSR (for Dzhuvarly).

MUKHARSKIY, E. D.: Master Tech Sci (diss) --- "Investigation of some problems in determining the parameters of an oil deposit, on the example of the Bavly oil deposit". Moscow, 1958. 12 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of the Oil-Chemistry and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin, Chair of the Exploitation and Development of Oil Deposits), 160 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 120)

SOV/93-58-8-9/15

AUTHOR: Trebin, F. A., Borisov, Yu. P., and Mukharskiy, E. D.

TITLE: The Determination of Reservoir Characteristics by Means of Pressure Build-up Curves Which Include the Effect of Flow Into the Well After Shut-in (K opredeleniyu parametrov plasta po krivym vosstanovleniya davleniya s uchetom pritoka zhidkosti v skvazhinu posle yeye zakrytiya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 38-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The prevailing methods for determining reservoir characteristics by means of pressure build-up curves [Ref. 1, 2] assume that a well is shut off at the bottom at the beginning of the test. Actually, a well is shut off at the top and the flow into the bore hole continues at a diminishing rate. VNII has established by means of a hydraulic integrator [Ref. 4] that when the build-up data refer to a period of neglibible influx the well may be considered as shut off at the beginning of the test and the results will be reliable. American scientists have established the

Card 1/5

same fact by using an electrical analyzer [Ref. 10]. The shortcoming of this method is that it requires shutting off the well for a long period which consequently results in loss of production. In view of this shortcoming, the authors of the present article made a critical evaluation of Soviet and American pressure build-up curve construction and interpretation methods including the effect of influx into a well after shut-in [Ref. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]. As a result it is now possible to determine the reservoir characteristics by the pressure build-up data on the initial curve sections. The authors investigated 30 flowing wells at the Bavly oilfield, where they worked in collaboration with the NPU of Bavlyneft' and the TatNII Institute. They state that well 71 at the Sokolovogorskoye oil field is not a typical example of pressure build-up in free flowing wells since the inclusion of the effect of flow into the well after shut-in and the exclusion of this effect gave practically the same results. The authors state that the differential method of Yu. P. Borisov [Ref. 4] is based on the solution of M. Muskat [Ref. 3] for point drainage in an infinite reservoir under elastic filtration conditions and varying yield. The equation developed by Borisov is

$$\Delta P = \frac{\mu}{4\pi K h}\int_0^t \frac{q_0 - q(\tau)}{t-\tau} - \frac{\overset{r^2}{cnp}}{4\varkappa(t-\tau)}\, d\tau$$

where q_0 is the producing rate prior to shut-in, $q(\tau)$ - producing rate at time interval τ after shut-in, t - time interval for ΔP_t pressure build-up. The other symbols are the same as those employed in the theory of filtration. The integral method of Barenblatt and co-authors [Ref. 5] is based on the solution of Fourier's boundary conditions at the wall of the well were obtained

Card 3/5

by comparing the influx into the well in accordance with Darcy's Law, and the problem was solved by the operational method with the aid of the LaPlace Transform. The final expression for free flowing wells is

$$\psi = \frac{S\overline{P}_{r}(S)}{\frac{S^{2}}{Q\gamma}[(f_{\text{ц}}+f_{\text{к}})\overline{P}_{r}(S)-f_{\text{ц}}\overline{P}_{\text{б}}(S)-f_{\text{к}}\overline{P}_{\text{з}}(S)]} = -\frac{Q\mu}{4\pi k h}\ln 0{,}793\frac{r_c^{2}}{\varkappa}S$$

where ψ is a function of S, dependent on the time interval of the well test. The other symbols are the same as those employed in Borisov's formula. The integral and differential methods of I. A. Charnyy and I. D. Umrikhin [Ref. 6] are based on the solution of M. Muskat [Ref. 3] for compressible fluid flow towards

The Determination of Reservoir (Cont.) SOV/93-58-8-9/15

the annual drainage radius a. Here the formula is

$$P(r,t) = -\frac{\mu}{4\pi kh}\int_0^t Q(\tau)\,\frac{e^{-\frac{a^2+r^2}{4\varkappa(t-\tau)}}}{t-\tau}\times I_0\left[\frac{a^2}{2\varkappa(t-\tau)}\right]d\tau$$

where I_0 is the sign of Bessel's function of the first kind, zero order from the imaginary argument. The other symbols are the same as those employed in the earlier formulas. The method suggested by other Soviet and American authors [Ref. 7, 8, 9] considers the partial influx into the well after shut-in and the results are obtained empirically without a suitable hydrodynamic basis. The authors of the present article verify all these methods by means of theoretical pressure build-up curves and present the results in Figs. 1-4. The field data on free flowing wells are published in "Neftyanoye khozyaystvo," 1958, Nr 9. There are 4 figures and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

1. Petroleum industry 2. Wells--Mathematical analysis
3. Electrical equipment--Applications

Card 5/5

KLYAROVSKIY, G.V.; LYSENKO, V.D.; MUKHARSKIY, E.D.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.P.

Efficiency in converting a well off to a mechanized form of exploitation under conditions of predominant flow productio
Neft.khoz. 42 no.4:37-42 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

11(0)

SOV/93-58-9-7/17

AUTHOR: Trebin, F.A., Borisov, Yu.P., and Mukharskiy, E.D.

TITLE: The Determination of Reservoir Characteristics by Means of Pressure Build-up Curves Which Include the Effect of Flow Into the Well After Shut-in (K opredeleniyu parametrov plasta po krivym vosstanovleniya davleniya s uchetom zhidkosti v skvazhinu posle yeye zakrytiya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 40-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an article published in "Neftyanoye khozyaystvo," 1958, Nr 8. In that article the authors analyzed integration and differentiation methods for processing data on reservoir pressure build-up. In the present article the authors present the results of processing pressure build-up data by the integration and differentiation methods (Table 1 and Figs. 5-7). The study has determined that Yu.P. Borisov's differentiation method which takes into account the effect of flow into the well after shut-in is of considerable practical value. Table 2 and Fig. 6 present reservoir characteristics which were determined by Yu.P. Borisov's method. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/1

11(0)

SOV/93-58-10-11/19

AUTHOR: Mukharskiy, E.D. and Orlov, V.S.

TITLE: Fluid Conductivity Estimation From Field Data on the D_1 Formation of the Bavly Oilfield (Otsenka gidroprovodnosti plasta D_1 Bavlinskogo neftyanogo mestorozhdeniya po dannym promyslovykh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 48-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In oilfield development the fluid conductivity of geological formations is determined by means of the formula $\varepsilon = kh/\mu$, where k is the permeability of the reservoir rock, h = the effective energy of the reservoir rock, and μ - the viscosity of the reservoir fluid. When these properties are individually estimated from geological and geophysical data the results are inaccurate. The accuracy of the results can be improved by determining the entire kh/μ complex for each sector of the formation with data obtained by hydrodynamic methods [Ref 1-2]. Bottom-hole pressure variation curves based on hydrodynamic data can also be used for determining the imperfection of wells [Ref 3]. When the pressure distribution in the formation and the yield of the wells are known the fluid conductivity in the sectors of the

Card 1/2

formation as well as the imperfection of the wells can be determined with the aid of isobar maps. In case of plane parallel or plane radial flow the fluid conductivity in sectors of the formation without exploitation or injection wells is determined by the formulas of Darcy or Dupuy [Ref 4]. In case of complex flow and the presence of wells the fluid conductivity is determined by another method [Ref 5]. The authors employed hydrodynamic methods for determining the fluid conductivity in the D$_{I}$ formation of the Bavly Oilfield. The curves of formation pressure variation for certain wells are shown by (Fig. 1). The isobar map based on strictly reliable data is shown by (Fig. 2). The data used in drawing the isobar map and the pressure build-up curve are given in the Table. The authors conclude that the fluid conductivity values obtained with the aid of the isobar maps are completely reliable for the construction of fluid conductivity charts such as presented by (Fig. 3). There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

BORISOV, Yu.P., MUKHARSKIY, E.D.

Determining certain parameters of reservoir rocks by drill-stem testing (to be concluded). Neft. khoz. 38 no.1:56-59 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Oil sands--Analysis)

BORISOV, Yu.P.; MUKHARSKIY, E.D.

Determining certain parameters of reservoir rocks by drill-stem testing (conclusion). Neft.khoz 38 no.2:49-54 F '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Oil sands--Analysis)

BAD'YANOV, V.A.; GUR'YANOV, G.N.; MUKHARSKIY, E.D.; POLUYAN, I.G.;
LUGOVAYA, V.M.

Preparing for commercial experiment by the simultaneous development of the oil pools of the Upper Touranian substage and the coal-bearing series of the Lower Carboniferous in the Bavli oil field. Neftepron. delo no.8:11-13 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Bugul'ma, i Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Bavlyneft'".

LYSENKO, V.D.; MUKHARSKIY, E.D.

Nonuniformity of reservoir D_1 in the Romashkino oil field according to the data of field investigations of wells. Neft.khoz. 41 no. 1:36-39 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:7)

LAPITSKAYA, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BORUSHKO, Ye.P., student; MUKHARSKIY, T.A., student

Investigating the process of forced hydraulic conveying of peat ashes under laboratory conditions. Sbor. nauch. rab. Bel. politekh. inst. no.69:17-27 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Ash disposal)

MUKhAShAVRIYa, A. L., Cand Agri Sci — (diss) "The results of study of harmful insects to the pitsundsk pine and measures to control them," Tbilisi, 1960, 26 pp, 150 cop. (Georgian Agricultural Institute) (KL, 44-60, 132)

SUPATASHVILI, Sh.M.; MUKHASHAVRIYA, A.L.; MURUSIDZE, B.V.

The spruce bark beetle Dendroctonus micans in Georgia and its control. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.56:68-72 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut zashchity rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.

SUPATASHVILI, Sh.M.; MUKHASHAVRIYA, A.L.; MURUSIDZE, B.V.

Materials on the application of chemical preparations against Dendroctonus micans Kugel. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.1:169-173 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut zashchity rasteniy, Tbilisi. Submitted April 16, 1964.

KALANDADZE, L.P.; SUPATASHVILI, Sh.M.; MURUSIDZE, B.V.; MUKHASHAVRIYA, A.L.

Materials on the study of biological characteristics of the spruce bark beetle in Georgia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.2: 397-404 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Kalandadze).

MUKHAYEV, A.I.

3
0

Met
Engr

1. Half-Wagon for Transporting Scrap. A. P. Vikhrev and A. I. Mukhaev. (*Stal'*, 1956, (5), 471). [In Russian]. A brief description is given of a type of wagon developed at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine for the internal transfer of scrap. Wagon capacity [illegible] 45 tons of light scrap. A. K.

RUBINSHTEYN, B.B.; MUKHAYEVA, S.A.; KHANINA, R.S.

Microflora and its sensitivity to antibiotics in otolaryngological patients. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 5:53-54 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. 3-ye klinicheskoye ob"yedineniye, poliklinika No. 3. glavnyy vrach A.I. Korkhov.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (OTOLARYNGOLOGY)
(BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042344 S/0129/64/000/007/0019/0021

AUTHOR: Pshenichnov, Yu. P., Mukhayev, V. V.

TITLE: A study of deformation levels in ring shaped samples

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 7, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: alloy D16, aluminum alloy, circular sample deformation, sample shape effect, surface condition effect, heat treatment, anodic coating, rolling direction

ABSTRACT: Samples cut from 5-mm-thick sheet aluminum D16 (see Fig. 1a and b in the Enclosure), notched either prior to or after quenching from 505C in cold or boiling water and aged naturally for 96 hours, were rolled parallel or perpendicular to their axes of symmetry. Effects of sample shape, direction of rolling and rate of cooling on deformation was determined from changes in distance A (10 mm, See Fig. 1a). Additionally, anodic coatings of 5-10μ were deposited on some samples in a sulfuric acid bath and coatings of 20, 30, 40 or 50μ were deposited on other samples by solid anodizing to test the effects of thickness of anodic coating. Maximal deformation was found in parallel rolled, unnotched samples when these were notched after cold water quenching. A shift in rolling direction by 90° relative to the axis of symmetry reduced the deformation to 25% of its original level.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042344

Deformation increased with the thickness of anodic coating, its character being determined by the direction of rolling. Quenching of unnotched samples, rolled parallel to distance A, in boiling water reduced the deformation to 10% of the levels found in such samples when quenched in cold water. Samples notched after quenching in boiling water were insensitive to reductions in rate of cooling. Unnotched samples are recommended for analyses of the effects of quenching water temperature, notched ones for analyses of the effects of successive operations (i.e. anodizing, hardening, aging, etc.). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

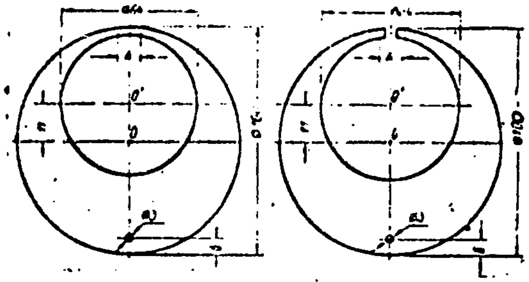
ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042344 ENCLOSURE: 01



(a) - unnotched (b) - notched

Fig. 1 - Ring shaped samples for study of deformation level and type

Card 3/3

PSHENICHNOV, Yu.P.; MUKHAYEV, V.V.

Investigating the degree of deformation of ring-shaped specimens.
Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.7:19-21 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MUKHENBERG, V.V.

Radiation and heat balance of the Leningrad district. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:30-32 Ap '53. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voyeykova, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Solar radiation) (Leningrad--Atmospheric temperature)

ZUBENOK, L.I.; YEFIMOVA, N.A.; MUKHENBERG, V.V.

Materials on the division of the U.S.S.R. into climatic regions.
Trudy GGO no.76:98-112 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Russia--Climate)

BUDYKO, M.I.; YEFIMOVA, N.A.; MUKHENBERG, V.V.; STROKINA, L.A.

Radiation balance of the Northern Hemisphere. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.1:3-12 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I. Voyeykova.
(Solar radiation) (Earth--Radiation)

ACCESSION NR: AT4026426 S/2531/63/000/139/0003/0015

AUTHOR: Berlyand, T. G.; Mukhenberg, V. V.

TITLE: Role of absorbed radiation in forming a radiative balance

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 139, 1963. Teplovoy balans (Heat balance), 3-15

TOPIC TAGS: total radiation, absorbed radiation, reflected radiation, albedo, climatic condition, humidity, effective emission, temperature, radiative energy

ABSTRACT: The total radiation received by the earth is partially absorbed by the incidence surface and partially reflected. The reflectivity is called albedo. The absorbed radiation influences local climatic conditions. Maps have been drawn for various latitudes at various seasons which characterize the distribution of absorbed radiative energy on the earth, especially on the territory of the Soviet Union. Snow and ice cover increase the local albedo. In

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4026426

winter, the absorbed radiation is low in the Northern Hemisphere because of the small quantity of total radiation and high reflection from snow. The local radiative balance depends upon the absorbed energy and the effective emission in space. The latter increases with temperature increase and diminishes with an increase in humidity. In summer, Antarctica and the Arctic Ocean receive more radiative energy than the equatorial belt, but the high reflection diminishes the thermal influence. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 7 figures, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 16Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 011	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4026428 S/2531/63/000/139/0043/0060

AUTHOR: Mukhenberg, V. V.

TITLE: Albedo of the fundamental surface on the territory of the Soviet Union

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 139, 1963. Teplovoy balans (Heat balance), 43-60

TOPIC TAGS: albedo, fundamental surface, albedo intensity

ABSTRACT: The average occurrence of albedo in various regions of the USSR is determined. Albedo calculations are based on revised data of albedo for different kinds of cover on the fundamental surface. The average albedo in forested regions is estimated to be 0.14%, and the percentage of forested area over each surface unit is considered as the overall average for each region. The monthly albedo intensity is computed and represented on maps. High albedo occurs during months with snow cover and on deserts without snow cover. During

Card 1/2

AT4026428

December and January, when there is a fairly constant snow cover over the territory of the Soviet Union, the albedo intensity varies from 80% in the northern belt to 20% in the southern belt, where the snow cover is changeable. During April and May, when large areas are free of snow, the albedo percentage decreases. In July the whole territory of the USSR is free from snow and albedo is low. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2